

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

Senate

NO. 52.

The Weekly Mail

Thursday in time for the day that day, and will contain all telegraphic and market reports and a full summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion news and specially written editorials upon all topics of interest.

Subscription, \$3.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
Column	\$125.00	\$70.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
50 cent	50.00	30.00	12.00	6.00
40 cent	40.00	25.00	15.00	8.00
25 cent	25.00	15.00	8.00	5.00
12 cent	12.00	7.00	4.00	2.50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Advertising, all other advertising, general or special classes, By-Laws, etc., being charged at the rate of \$1.00 per word for first insertion, and 5 cents per word for each subsequent insertion. The limit is estimated at 8 words, or the one-twelfth part of an inch in depth of one column.

Names inserted under special heads in read-matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.

50 papers and no advertisements discontinued

100 papers are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA,
MONEY TO LOAN
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Av.

DALY & COLDWELL,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
T. MACE DALY, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

SIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue.
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
P. G. A. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Office of Freehold, Loan and Savings Company,
Rosser Av., between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.
John Russell. D. H. Cooper.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
R. C. P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Residence—Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. McDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M. D., C. M. McGILL P. S. Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDALMID,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. and S. Out and Man.
Second residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor.
Rosser Av. Ninth Street, Brandon.

DR. L. M. MOPE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & COUCHEUR,
Graduate Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.
Office and Residence—50m. S. 8th St., Brandon.

DENTAL.

F. DOERING,
DENTIST,
has for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-
wick Block, north-east corner Rosser Avenue
and Ninth Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRED. TORRANCE, B. A., V. S.
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate of McGill University, and of the Mon-
treal Veterinary College.

Veterinarian for the Counties of Bran-
don and Dennis.

See and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

THE THE

Sons of Temperance
will hold an

OPEN MEETING
Monday Evening, Sept. 28th

At 8 o'clock at the

ODD FELLOWS HALL,
Over George Stewart's. Friends of temperance
are cordially invited.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

RIVERSIDE.

The Council met on Aug. 22nd, present, couns. Johnston, Lang, Smith and Reeve, Reeve in the chair.

The following communications were received from J. R. Cranston, asking that he be allowed to perform his arrears of statute labor this year.—Granted.

From G. E. and G. S. Haught, claiming the right of exemption from taxes on sec. 2, tp. 4, rg. 18, for 1884, on the ground that at the time the assessment was made they had not obtained an entry for the said land.

The claim was not allowed because the parties were in occupation of the said land at the time and for some time previous to the assessment for 1884 was made.

From Chairman of Brandon School Board asking for a contribution to support the Collegiate Department of that school.—Not Granted.

From municipality of Argyle asking the co-operation of this council in making a sale for taxes of the lands of the Canada Northwest Land Co., for the purpose of testing the liability of the said company for taxes.

The council agreed that the municipality of Riverside would bear its proportion of the cost of such sale along with other municipalities interested.

By-law No. 19 remitting the following amounts of taxes against the following lands was passed, the lands having been cancelled by the Crown.

Sec.	Tp.	Rg.	Amount remitted.
wk	30	5	17
wk	36	4	17
sec	20	6	17
wk	4	5	17
wk	6	5	17
el	18	5	18
wk	4	5	18
el	30	5	18
wk	2	4	18
el	2	4	18
wk	24	6	18
el	10	5	18
wk	22	4	18
el	22	4	18
wk	34	4	19
wk	2	6	19

Conn. Reeke gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law providing for the compensation of owners of animals destroyed (by order of the inspector) on account of contagious disease. The Sec-treas. was instructed to procure a copying press and outfit, not to exceed in cost \$15.00.

Council then adjourned to meet on the 21st day of September next at the usual time and place.

FALL SHOWS.

Birtle, No. 1, Birtle Town, Oct. 8.—J. Richardson, Birtle.

Birtle, No. 2, Russell, Oct. 9.—David M. Kinnard, Shell River.

Brandon No. 1, Brandon, Oct. 14 and 15.—R. T. Evans, Brandon.

Brandon No. 2, Carberry, Oct. 1 and 2.—H. W. White, Carberry.

Danփn, Neepawa, Oct. 6.—M. H. Fieldhouse, Neepawa.

Minnedosa, No. 1, Rapid City, Oct. 7.—J. Rogerson, Rapid City.

Minnedosa, No. 2, Minnedosa, date not decided.—T. A. Cuddy, Minnedosa.

Turtle Mountain, No. 2, Cartwright, date not decided.—Alexander Cartwright, Kelso.

Portage, High Bluff, Poplar Point, and

Portage, Portage la Prairie, Oct. 15.—Hugh J. LeRoy, Portage la Prairie.

Norfolk, No. 2—in course of organization.

Turtle Mountain, No. 1, Deloraine, Sept. 29 and 30.—Jas Rae, Nimitaw.

LYNCHED.

Noche, Dak., Sept. 19.—Olson, the suspected murderer of Miss McEwen on her claim, and identified by Miss Rogers as the man who assaulted her, while fleeing for the Manitoba line, was lynched last night. The portion of his crime are as follows: West of Olga, near Rosa Lake, Miss McEwen was holding a claim and paying the same stated rents. When so doing she was in the habit of stopping there alone for several days at a time. On Wednesday, the 9th, she went out as usual to her claim, and on the way called at the home of her nearest neighbor, about a quarter of a mile away. Toward the evening of the same day a Norwegian came to the same neighbor's home and asked where Miss McEwen resided. Being directed there, he went toward the house. The parties so directing him now understood he talked and acted quite funny, and nothing more was thought of the fellow, and it was not until the following Saturday that the absence of Miss McEwen was noticed. Saturday afternoon the above named neighbor went to Miss McEwen's place to visit her. Approaching the house she was a most over-powered by the smell of decaying flesh. Gaining an entrance to the house she was horrified to see the body of Miss McEwen lying on the bed, blood scattered in all directions, as is the direct evidence of a death struggle. An alarm was at once given, and upon examination it was disclosed that she had been the recipient of violence and the manner of her death was disclosed to have been by means of a heavy stone. The cowardly assailant had struck when the woman lay between the eyes, and the force was sufficient to cause almost instant death. Great drops of blood were seen on the clothing, and the instrument of destruction laying alongside. The cadaver was

so far decomposed as to make it certain that death had been present some days. A description of the strange man who had gone to the house was at once put in circulation and the entire country joined in the search for him.

The same evening fresh fuel was added to the feeling of indignation when it was learned that a man answering perfectly the description of the first had approached the house occupied by Miss Rogers, near a post-office called Lemon, and attempted his hellish designs.

OUR TEMPERANCE WORK

TEMPERANCE PHYSIOLOGY

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND BANDS OF HOPE.

THE SALIVARY GLANDS.

Three pairs of glands—end near and below the ears. (It is the glands under the parotid glands—that swell and are so painful when one has the mumps,) one pair under the tongue, and one pair under the lower jaw—aided by other very small glands that line the inside of the cheeks, pour out a juice called saliva which not only moistens the food, but transforms some of its starch into sugar.

This is the first of the great changes

which takes place in food during the process of digestion. You will see how important it is that the work of the saliva should be thoroughly done, when you remember that unchanged starch does not nourish the body: if not changed in the mouth, it must be changed, but with more difficulty, elsewhere in the food-canal.

"Washing down the food," even with pure water, will not take the place of slow eating, by which the starch is thoroughly mixed with the saliva and thus changed to sugar. Water simply moistens the food.

If one must eat rapidly, as at a railway station, the meal should be mainly of meat, as that will give strength and need not be mixed with the saliva for digestion.

If the heat of the stomach must be over 100° in order to digest the food properly, ice-water at once lowers the temperature; if taken too freely at meals, the stomach must stop working until it can get "warmed up" again. Such delays in the process of digestion are injurious.

sugar after being prepared in the mouth, has already entered the blood.

THE INTESTINES.

This part of the food-canal is a small tube about twenty-five feet long in an adult coiled very closely in the abdomen. You will understand it better by looking at the intestines of a chicken, when the cook is "drawing" it in the kitchen.

Much remains to be done before chyme is ready to enter the blood. The glands of the intestines are helped by two other glands which lie in the abdomen, one on the right side of the body—the liver, and the other toward the left—the pancreas.

These send into the intestines, through a small tube the bile and the pancreatic juice, which, with the intestinal juices, divide and prepare the fats.

If the mouth, or the stomach has failed in any part of their work, these juices in the intestines do their best to complete the task. They can often do but little, however, and so we may lose part of the value of the food.

When fully digested, the milky mass is called chyme, and is ready to enter the blood. It does this by sucking through the thin walls of blood-vessels, and tiny tubes called lacteals.

STEPS OF DIGESTION.

In a large factory, each man has a special task to perform; the spinners do not attend to the loom, the weavers have nothing to do in the engine room. So in the body, each part has its own work.

The saliva, to an extent, digests the starch foods. The gastric juice digests the tissue-making foods. The bile and pancreatic juice digests the fats.

If one must eat rapidly, as at a railway station, the meal should be mainly of meat, as that will give strength and need not be mixed with the saliva for digestion.

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TOBACCO AND THE MOUTH.

Sores on the lips, and even cancerous, sometimes results from the use of tobacco; the breath foul, and repulsive, the condition of the stomach, the tissues, and the blood; the gums of smokers and chewers often become spongy, and their teeth are soiled and dark, instead of being white and pure.

The effect of the poison is to make the mouth dry, thus causing an extra amount of saliva to be poured out from the glands. But the constant spitting of the tobacco juice robs one of the saliva needed for digestion, and thus brings on dyspepsia.

Besides doing this harm to the user, the habit of spitting is a very impure one. It makes floors and sidewalks unfit for clean people to walk on, and endangers the clothing of all who are near.

A man who would spit directly at another would be thought very insulting. Is he respecting the rights of others though he may not intend to insult them, when he sends the foul juice a little to one side—where they must tread at the next step?

In many cases, tobacco acts as the usher at the door of the saloon, because the dryness of the mouth which it produces, makes the user thirsty. But it is not a natural thirst—it cannot be satisfied by water; for tobacco so affects the nerves, as often to make one crave another narcotic.

Those in charge of inebriate asylums say that nearly all their patients have been users of tobacco as well as of alcohol.

THE ESOPHAGUS.

When divided by the teeth and softened by the saliva, the food is ready to swallow or sent into the esophagus—the passage way to the stomach.

Food and drink do not usually slide down the esophagus a horse often bends his head when he drinks, so that his mouth is really lower than his stomach.

The muscles contract one after the other and push the food gently onward. For this reason, a jingle is able to perform the common trick of drinking a glass of water, while standing on his head.

Look at the throat of a horse when he is drinking, and you will see the motion of the ring-shaped muscles of this tube.

Food and drink do not usually slide down the esophagus a horse often bends his head when he drinks, so that his mouth is really lower than his stomach.

The muscles contract one after the other and push the food gently onward. For this reason, a jingle is able to perform the common trick of drinking a glass of water, while standing on his head.

These stretch and shrink in such a way that the food is gradually moved from one end of the stomach to the other, and so forced to mix with the gastric juice.

Some parts of the food are ready for use when they enter the stomach. These are stored in the stomach in food-vessels, carried to the liver and thence to the heart. The process by which the materials enter the blood, is called digestion.

When the work of the stomach is ended, the food which is left is a grayish fluid, called chyme. It consists mainly of the tissue-making substances and the fats that have been eaten. Most of the starch and

sugar after being prepared in the mouth, has already entered the blood.

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When the roll was called on Monday last, there were present, the Mayor, in the chair, and Aids. Cameron, Larkin, Buckle, Barclay, Johnston and Dickenson. Last minutes read and signed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From R. Davidson, offering to attend a weigh scales on 9th st., at 10 cents per load. Filed.

Circular from Morris Iron Works, re steam engine.—Filed.

From A. M. Foster, complaining of the license of \$50 on roller ricks, and considering \$25 enough. Saying Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc., charged \$50.—Filed.

From an Iron Bridge Co., making an offer of a bridge.—Filed.

From Acton Burrows, re Registrar's books, saying the council should furnish the same.—Filed.

REPORTS.

Board of Works—that account of C. Cliffe of \$250 is paid. That \$250 be deposited by Mr. Foreman be returned.

That the gravel pit on 1st and Princess St. be closed.

That no gravel be taken from any of the streets without special permission.—Report Adopted.

THE STOMACH.

The stomach is a strong muscular bag in the left side of the abdomen, its inner lining has many glands which secrete from the blood a juice, called gastric juice. In this is a substance named pepsin which digests the digesting parts of our food.

These stretch and shrink in such a way that the food is gradually moved from one end of the stomach to the other, and so forced to mix with the gastric juice.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

THE GOLD TINT.

There is a double law, though out of joint,
With other laws that men and nature
sway,
That, when man's heart attains its highest
point
Of worth, his frame is sapped by strange
decay.

Or, when abnormal lustre of the mind
Shines from the youthful and the immature,
The tower of life by death is undermined—
The walls look solid, but their fall is
sure.

It is not when the life is in the bloom
And grace and vigor are the creature's
dower;
But when the step is turned toward the
tomb
The soul within puts forth her grandest
power.

The frame of too slight fibre oft is made
For the keen mind that dwells and works
beneath,
Like some bright sabre, whose too trenchant
blade
Cuts through the texture of the encasing
sheath.

The same strange law in nature's realm we
see
Whose ways our sense of harmony con-
found;

While clustering grapes in ripe bloom
crown the tree
The yellow leaves are hurrying to the
ground.

The faith and hope of God's saint as he dies,
Becomes more sure and steadfast, bright
and clear;
It is the sinking sun that paints the skies
The gold tint comes no till the leaf is
seen,

—London Society.

A SURE THING.

A sure cure for Summer Complaints—
procure from your druggist one 37½ cent
pot of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry and use according to directions.
It is invaluable for Diarrhoea, Cholera Mor-
bus, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels,
and Cholera Infantum.

Inventor Edison's Wealth.

How much is Edison worth? I do
not know. But he is why most people
would call a rich man, even in the modern days. He has a regular annual
income from the Western Union Tele-
graphic Company of \$20,000 in royalties
on old patents. He is the principal
stockholder in five manufacturing
companies that bear his name, with an
aggregate of \$20,000 capital, and all
of them paying large dividends every
six months. He has put \$80,000 in cash
into the Downtown Electrical Illumi-
nating Company, which has earned a
dividend notwithstanding the large
expenditures such experiments required.
Since the death of Mrs. Edison he has
moved with the three children into a
flat on Eighteenth street, near Broad-
way, where the inquisitive could prob-
ably ascertain that he pays his rent
with scrupulous regularity. In fact,
Edison has a very practical side, and
probably receives an income of from
\$75,000 to \$100,000.—N. Y. World

"Something wonderful is sure to
happen on this earth before long," sud-
denly remarked a Harlem man, looking
up to his newspaper. "Why, John,
you don't mean it?" said his wife in a
tone of astonishment. "Is the world
coming to an end?" "I don't know,
I'm sure; but it looks like it. This pa-
per says there is a plumber in the Phil-
adelphia Alms-house." "Oh, is that all?" said the little woman, with a sigh
of relief. "I thought perhaps some
hard-hearted husband had given his
wife money without her asking him for
it." —N. Y. Journal.

What do other sharpening stones
cost?"

They are mostly sold by the pound. The Arkansas oil-stone, which is six to
nine inches long, costs \$3 a pound; the
Lake Superior oil-stones from forty to
sixty cents. Sandstones sell at five
cents and the Hindoo-stan kitchen-
stone at twenty cents. The white
Wichita oil-stones bring from thirty-five
cents to \$1. We sell a great many of the
Belgium oil razors, however. They cost
from sixty cents to \$10 each, according
to their size.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

**Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can
be cured by Administering Dr.
Haines' Golden Specie.**

It can be given it a cup of coffee or tea without
the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a
speedy and permanent cure. The patient
is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wre-
cker. Thousands of drunkards have been made
sober men who have taken the Golden Specie
in their cups without their knowledge, and they
will never drink again. The price of the cure will
not exceed the cost of the medicine, from its admin-
istration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testi-
monials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIE
CO., 147 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Good Girl Wanted.

Apply to
MRS. KELLY,
At four mill.

To Rent!

ROSELAND,

BLACKSMITH SHOP and Tools on Sec. 35, 9, 20;
eight miles from Brandon. School house, post office
on same farm. Applicant can have immediate pos-
session of shop. Apply to J. D. MCURNIE,
Brandon.

TO RENT!

The Store lately occupied by Holden Crossley, on
9th St., Brandon. Liberal Terms. Apply to
W. A. MACDONALD,
Brainerd, &c.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,725,000.

Reserve Fund, 1,357,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Belleville, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth,
Brampton, Prescott, Queenston, Newf.
Galt, Guelph, Stratford,
Chatham, St. John, Que.
Kincardine, St. Thomas,
Kingston, Toronto,
London, St. Catharines, Que.
Montreal, Walkerton,
Napanee, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg Emerson Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale bank
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York

Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank

Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Minnesota Bank

Bankers in St. Paul.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-
ness.

Money received on deposit and current rate of
interest all well.

Drawings available to all parts of Canada
and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued
available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-
ters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for
Banks and private parties.

Notice to Creditors

The Creditors of Mary Chapman late of the City
of Brandon, deceased, who died on or about the
27th day of August, 1885, and all others having claims
against her estate, are hereby notified to send by post
prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned ex-
ecutor of estate and effects of the said deceased
late of Brandon, 14th Street, Brandon, 14th Street,
Brandon, or Messrs. Daly & Caldwell, Solicitors,
Brandon, on or before the 19th day of October, 1886,
their chrisman names and surnames, addresses and
description of the full particular of their claims, a
statement of the amount and the date when the same
were incurred, and in default thereof, their
date of payment, and the name of the party to whom
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RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

How the Czar Protects His Subjects Nothing Officializes the Law.

The censor for all publications is composed of two parts—the Censor of the Press Department. In addition to these two there existed a third division for express purposes, which, like the other two, was under the chief of the censorial office of the government. At present, however, the censor has been transferred to the office of the State Censor, and is now under the whole control of the latter, who is himself the Minister of Justice. There is no better guarantee for all the publications in the region, and one of the best in the country. Every publication is subject to periodic examination by the censor. These examinations are conducted in a very conscientious manner, and the censors are very strict in their examination of every publication. They are often cut and pasted, and usually spiced by the censor. They are required to submit a copy of each publication to the censor, and are presented to the censor in this way, but the permission to publish is only granted after a examination of seven days for periodicals, and three days for newspapers, during this period the censor may make any objection, and may even call a meeting of the censorial committee to consider the case. If all the censors think the publication of a book is undesirable, it is damaged or destroyed by the Government, the seized copies are sequestered or according to circumstance, other steps taken. In addition to the administrative measures the censor, through the medium of the press, can summon author or editor before the tribunal and the administration, the "head police," and can expel them from the capital or ban them deported in order to place them "disturbers of the peace" under surveillance of the police. It frequently happens that an author acquitted by the tribunal is deported by virtue of an order from the chief of the gendarmerie. I could cite numbers of cases showing the relations between the administration and the men of letters, but I believe that one little adventure that took place at St. Petersburg will suffice as evidence what law and justice are in Russia when the press is concerned. One M. Konkol Jasnopolsky was the proprietor of a printing office. One fine morning he received a visit from General Tchekhov, commissioned to examine all printing stocks in the capital. With the account books before him, and not in the least knowing how to set about discovering the weight of the type corresponded with that in the books, he ordered all the different kinds of type to be mixed up together and weighed. The weight was exactly that stated. But the type broken in the process was useless and the proprietor of the office put to a considerable loss. The Civil Tribunal condemned the over-energetic General to pay several thousand rubles damages. Here the war seemed at an end, but the administration, feeling outraged by the verdict of the tribunal—which, by the way, was never put into effect—gave an order to have M. Konkol Jasnopolsky deported to Makariev, a little town in the Province of Nijni Novgorod. There he remained several years under police surveillance. —Isidor Goldsmith, in *Nineteenth Century*.

THE VOICE.

What It Tells, and What It May Be Considered to Indicate.

Nothing betrays so much as the voice, especially the eyes, but they can be masked, and so far the expression hides.

In moments of emotion no skill can cover the fact of disturbed feeling, though one wear a mask of self-control of hide the voice when else it would do so, and reveal.

Other voices grate on the nerves more than others, and others again are more irritating than others, and like it composing.

And voices, even in tone and musical quality, become the essentials of the man's individuality.

A good voice may be a great blessing, but the unbroken silence for two hours and more, it may be admirable, telling one's self-same address, and grandchilding at home, may be a more conscious efforting of the voice, with its careful and accurate accent, would be out of place before a selected audience for the kitten-girl, but much more indicative of a mind than many people suppose.

If the first symptoms of failing power in mind or confused speech, if the mind has a care or memory, the harsh serenity of mind, and no person of except thought was ever known to mind.

Some ill voices does not indicate a disorder of mind, but a severe work, and a person with the dull and slow, or in-deep, or bring out in the sharp, incisive way that is so natural to him there is a somewhere Exchange.

W. F. WILSON,

STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers' houses—that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Special low prices on Parlor and Bedroom Suites, etc., for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street

Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an invisible remedy for Bed Legs, Bed Bouts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Disease. It has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (ONE 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicinal Vendors throughout the World.

** Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.*

GO TO

Whitehead & Whitelaw's

—FOR—

Blue Vitrol.
Barrel Salt.
Coal Oil.
Sugar and Syrup.
Boots and Shoes.

A lot of the above just received and can be had in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

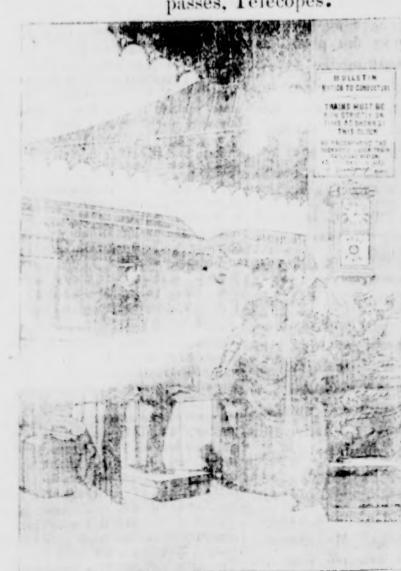
Farm Produce Bought and Sold

P. E. DURST,
THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telephones.

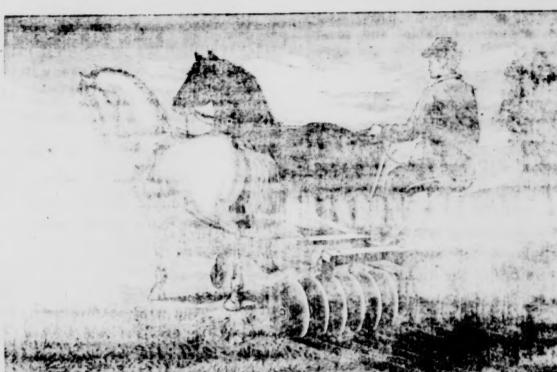
ROOK WROUGHT WATCH,



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

P. E. RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER,
Agent for W. M. HAMPS SIDE CASES.
Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

THE
Corbin Disk Harrow
—AND—
Seeder Attachment.

(Patented in U. S. and Canada.)

This Harrow has Sharp Steel Disks, Lever to regulate Depth of Cut and Seeder Attachment.

"THE BEST DISK HARROW IN THE WORLD" it saves "back setting" it saves seed it saves horse flesh and increases the crop.

A FACT—A man can ride this machine and do more work, and do it thoroughly, with less tax on his team, than with any tooth harrow or cultivator in the market. We have thousands of endorsements and testimonials.

High winter freights will prevent the sale of only a limited number this season. Farmers should secure one at once.

Also the Corbin Wrought Rim Roller filled with smooth Journals Babbited Boxes.

Much more durable and lasting than Wooden Rollers—Exposed to the weather.

Wm. Johnston, Agent, Brandon, Man.

Made by St. Law. Man'fg, Co. of Ont. limited. Prescott, Ont.

JOHN DICKINSON

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNERS NINTH ST. AND ROSSER AVENUE,
BRANDON. — MANITOBA



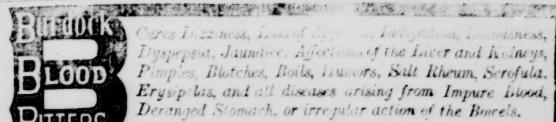
Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

Pioneer Boot and Shoe House,

9th St. This is the popular establishment of the city.

W. Senkpiel, Prop.



THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

"REPREHENSIBLE JOURNALISM."

The Manitoban has fallen into the petty and contemptible habit of reproducing unfriendly criticism of the Free Press whenever it can find it. Even the Brandon *MAIL*, the lowest, most disreputable and most despised of all sheets is lovingly patted on the head by our neighbor when, in the worst of English, it vents its vulgar venom against the Free Press.

Of such are the journalistic amenities of the F. P., and for which we are thankful, as a compliment from such a source would be despised by all respectable men whether Grit or Tory. Look for instance, at the public record of the dictator, and the power behind the throne. In 1876-7 the Free Press denounced the railway policy of the Mackenzie Government as calculated to ruin the progress of the country, and in 1878 Mr. Luxton ran in Marquette as a candidate for the Commons, to continue in office the party who were perpetrating such a fraud upon the country, and did not object to being chaperoned by John Norquay, whose principles, for the sake of appearances, the Free Press cannot now find language strong enough to condemn. In 1875 and along there, the Free Press used to stretch its vocabulary for language with which to arraign the Davis Government before the public tribunal, and shortly after Brother Luxton was elected for Rockwood, as an opponent of the Government, because of the honest (?) criticisms of the F. P. But behold you, from the moment Luxton took office the F. P. was muzzled, and the director supported the Davis Administration every vote. Printing bills were too strong a temptation for the honor of Brother Luxton to withstand. During that term of office Luxton voted to abolish the ballot system, then in force in the province, and now the F. P. denounces the Norquay Government for not restoring it.

In 1882 so mortified was the honor of the F. P. and its dictator, at the Tory proclivities of Norquay, their dry nurse in Marquette but a few weeks before, that the dictator cancelled a printing contract with the Local Government; but every month thereafter, as we have before now shown from the Public Accounts, he filed from the Public Treasury, at more extortionate rates than ever before.

In 1885 so highly was the indignation of the print and its controlling spirit aroused against the iniquities of the Norquay Government, that the spirit suffered himself to be defeated in an election in Winnipeg, to overthrow the leaning tower of Pisa at the hub; but in a few months after he conspired to destroy a newspaper in opposition to that institution, and lent his name and credit to establish an organ to support it, on the virtuous understanding that he in future should receive his due portion of the printing plunder of the period. And of so sacred a nature is this printing plunder contract, that, though the Free Press keeps up a sort of pretence at opposition to the Government, to bulldoze the Grit party into supporting the print, since it was made Brother Luxton has never once appeared on a public platform against the Government, though he has been billed to show at every exhibition. The leading Grits of the country are aware of this, and Luxton has already heard from them on the subject. No, the political record of the F. P. and the dictator stinks in the nostrils of everything that is respectable and consistent in journalism, and the *MAIL* has to thank heaven it does not receive their endorsement. Do the F. P. and the dictator understand this, even if expressed in "bad English?"

The subject of exemption from taxation is an important one to every corporation, and more especially to young, prosperous places like Bran-

don, and ought to be handled with care. The principle in a general way is wrong, though there are exceptional instances in which it may be indulged with benefit to all. Where the properties of the religious bodies in a place are nearly equal in value, it amounts to the same thing whether taxed or otherwise, but where one particular body holds property in excess of that of the others, exemption for the strong is always an injustice to the weak. In such cases the weak have always to contribute for the benefit of the strong. Perhaps the only instance of legitimate exemption is to Government institutions, and to schools, where there are none denominational in the place. As a matter of public interest exemptions are sometimes given to industries, but the latter are never profitable except when they bring with them a resident taxpaying staff of employees, whose residence could not be secured without them; and it is never policy to exempt even these except there are other points competing for their location, and considerations are necessary in order to secure them. In such cases interests are always superior to principles. And the most of what is true of exemptions is true of licenses. It is customary for corporations to tax many resident institutions without a bona fide reason for the tax except the selfish one, that they will bleed and the exchequer requires the money. Barrooms and places of amusement are taxed for licenses, on the principle that they are dispensable, and the monies paid for their support are monies the patrons can readily spare from their other engagements. Licensing these are on the principle of taxing luxuries. Exacting licenses from other branches of business is a discrimination unjust to the contributors. If we mistake not some of the Maritime provinces exact a license from all merchants, mechanics, &c., and unfair as it may appear to us in the west, it is better sustained by reason than taxing livery stables, boarding houses, hacks, &c., to the exclusion of the rest of the business community.

The organ of dissatisfaction on 12th st., that invariably gets its feet knocked from under it every stool it surmounts, is deeply annoyed because its wishes were not indulged at the meeting of the council a week ago. One of the Siamese twins managing (?) the concern, asked for the year and nays on a certain resolution, not for the public benefit, but that it might be the better enabled to hold certain aldermen up to ridicule. A noble aim that of a noble print. Will the organ have the kindness to furnish an instance in which, at any deliberative meeting, a request such as its figurehead made was ever complied with? If it can name none, as it certainly can not, where is the honor or consistency in riding to death a vagary of its own creation. Again, Mr. Cameron was perfectly justifiable, in fact honor could have dictated no other course, in shelving a petition, a large number of whose signers admitted unacquaintance with its purport. It is always the unmistakable duty of an alderman to be governed by the dictates of a majority petition, the signers of which are individually satisfied with their prayers. But when petitioners tell aldermen they are dissatisfied with what they have done, the latter should invariably follow their best judgment. On a certain occasion, Mr. White, of the Sun, moved, at a meeting of the School Board, that a certain teacher's salary should remain as it was, and at the next meeting he moved that it be reduced. Ald. Cameron has sufficient judgment to know what he is doing, and to do it, and he is subjected to abuse, while the immaculate newspaper man who blunders from Dan to Beersheba, in matters, in which a decided mind could not vary, is held up as a paragon of perfection. It is an easy matter to find food for some newspapers,

Alderman Bucke is told by the Grit print that if he comes out as the Tory nominee for Mayor, he is certain to be annihilated in his boots. In the first place we may inform the print, the Tories never make political nominations, but even if they did, the best thing they could do, would be to secure the Sun's opposition weeks in advance. The longer its services were engaged the easier would be the success in the end. As a financier Ald. Bucke has always managed to keep expenditures within the estimates, and to have money in hand for all emergencies whenever wanted, which is more than can be said of some gentlemen of ability the Sun has ere this championed to its lasting mortification. Again Mr. Bucke told the "citizens" at the council meeting the other night that it was only temperance men, and not swill barrels, whose fumes might be stifled for the occasion, that were entitled to speak on subjects affecting the welfare, from a temperance point of view, of the community, and for this he is told he cannot be elected to a seat at the Council Board next year. The Sun may rise and set, and have its orbit wholly within the compass of the Attorney-General of the Grit party in the city, but we do not think the common sense of the rate-payers is confined there also. Mr. Bucke, as did several other aldermen, reasoned that while temperance was desirable from every point of view, so long as hotels were licensed in the city to sell beer, and it was made at Portage la Prairie, it would be better to have the \$25,000 paid to outside brewers circulating as a medium of trade at home, especially which no one can deny as the drinking would not be increased a dozen glasses in a twelvemonth; and for this he is derided by the paragon of double vision. However, it need concern him but little, as it is with the judgment of common sense people he has to deal, and not with the incomprehensibility of incomprehensible bigotry.

At late our esteemed townsmen, Mr. Spence, has taken to distinguishing himself as a writer, but unfortunately all of his subjects are not well chosen. In last week's issue of the Sun, he has an effusion, that, to say the least of it, was ill advised; we refer to his personal attack on Mr. Popham. Everyone who knows anything about schools or school teaching must be aware that the greatest weakening of a teacher's influence with his pupils originates with a feeling in the mind of the pupil, that the parent is dissatisfied with the teacher, is either incompetent, or lacking in attention to duty. Mr. Spence's attack is calculated to establish this impression, and hence its most damaging tendency. That there are two opinions in the city as to the advisability of supporting a collegiate institute in the place, as well as two concerning the advisability of retaining a junk shop for the sale of old pots and kettles, and Maltese cats goes without saying, but to do Mr. Popham justice, we must say he is responsible for neither the opinions nor the institution, and should not, therefore, be held responsible for their creation or existence. If the prevailing opinion is that the establishment and continuance of the collegiate department is unwise, as we believe it is, it is the School Board and not the teachers that are liable to the ratepayers for the mistake; and it is their policy, and not Mr. Popham's services that should fall under the gall of the caustic pen of Mr. Spence.

We believe that Mr. Popham is a thoroughly efficient teacher. In fact the certificates of inspectors, excepting, of course, that of Mr. Spence, say he is; and to censure him for responsibilities not of his creation, is unjust and unfair under the circumstances. In his profession, the teacher's hands are always necessarily tied, while those of the Board, the employers, are always free to answer to any criticisms. If in his itch for

distinction, Mr. Spence is disposed to pursue the subject further, we would advise him to follow up the School Board with his well known acumen and versatility of expression, and he will then meet with applause where he now secures naught but reproach. There is much truth in his late epistle; it was certainly impolitic, to put it mildly, in certain pupils to employ such harsh words as they did, in that address to Mr. Popham, censuring the feelings of the electorate opposed to collegiate departments, as getting their education free, at the expense of the public, they should at least have employed a civil and respectable tongue, and it was indiscret in Mr. Popham's allowing the address to reach the public through the press; but this in no way, as we have said above, makes him amenable to criticisms for an alleged superfluity, the creation of the School Board alone.

That, as the Irishman would say, is a footless stocking without a leg—the contention of our confere that the petitioners and the "mass meeting" at the council on Monday evening, a week ago, represented the citizens of Brandon. In fact if they did, it would be but a blue outlook for the city. There were prominent characters on those petitions who do not own a cent's worth of property in the place, and for such to dictate to the council was but a bit of supreme impudence, and nothing less. There again was Dr. Fleming, a leader in the movement. The Doctor has quarrelled with the School Board; he has quarrelled with the Government; he has quarrelled with his church—he can agree with anyone, not even the lights of the Farmers' Union, and to say he represents public opinion is but a parody on common sense. In many respects the Doctor is a very estimable citizen, honorable in all his dealings, but he has that unfortunate peculiarity of being able to see but one idea at a time, and of pursuing the one side of that until he finds himself alienated from all that is reasonable and associated with the subject. It is an abject impossibility for such a character to represent public opinion on anything, as he never even follows his own cool judgment, the result of reflection. When a community claim to be represented by a fanatic, common sense always grows mad.

CERTAIN CURE.

A Cure for Cholera Morbus.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Boilev Complaint, incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, to be cured from any drug.

FOREIGN.

An important meeting of representative men was held in London, Friday, at which the Lord Mayor presided. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Government to rescind Sir Charles Warren's recall from South Africa, and urging the annexation of Zululand by Great Britain.

The Norwegian bark Rogerland (Captain Hanson) capsized while on a voyage from Parrsboro, N. S., to Conway. The second mate, seaman Hendrichen, Nelson and a boy were rescued from a raft. They were in a greatly exhausted condition. The captain and the other members of the crew perished.

New York, Sept. 16.—A sale of 27 head of registered Jersey cattle took place to day at Madison Square garden. Nearly 200 breeders and dealers in fancy stock attended the sale. A bull calf, son of "Black Prince of London," sold for \$3,000. "Fill Fair Second," a four year old cow, brought \$1,000. The bull, "Westphalia," sold for \$1,000, and the famous cow "Oxford Kate," sold for \$3,250.

Arni, III., Sept. 16.—3 m. Finley, a farmer 61 years of age, who lives five and a half miles southeast of this city, brutally murdered his wife, 60 years of age, yesterday. There were no witnesses of the tragedy except two grandchildren, a boy and a girl aged 4 and six years. The wife and husband had been on unfriendly terms for several days, and yesterday he became violent and struck her twice, felling her to the earth. Then in a frenzy he grabbed a butcher knife, and, as the poor woman regained her feet and fled from him, he repeatedly thrust the blade into her head and body. Running a few steps she fell dead. The little girl ran to a neighbour's, and a messenger sped to this city. Officers were sent after the criminal, but he has not yet been found, and it is thought he may commit suicide in the dense woods that adjoin his premises. The body of the dead woman bears twelve ghastly wounds, one in the chin, three in the top and back of the head, six in the right side and two in the back. Finley has a family of five sons and two daughters, all grown.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.
Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians, relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases ailments peculiar to women...

What is the most reliable and surest cure for liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will be Maudsley or Dinsdale!!!

Hence, when these remedies are combined with other equally valuable, And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, so varied in its operations that no disease in health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.
After a deadly illness living for years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severeoughs, called consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy from agony of neuralgia nervousness, rheumatism, and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by everlasting pangs from scrofula, erysipelas, &c.

After the most blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all diseases and Nature is her best physician.

Have been cured of dropsy, dropsy of the heart, &c., can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a receipt of the white label. Show all the rule, ours studded with "Hop" or drops in the name.

PROVINCIAL.

A Grand Fox's despatch says that another match was arranged between McBrown and Lannan for \$500 a side, to come off yesterday and his backer dropped his \$50 forfeit. McBrown left for Parkes to meet Kelly in a six round fight. It is to be hoped that he will get enough gore before returning.

The work of the session opened yesterday. The students of the various years appeared before the faculties, and honor courses and the pass subjects were assigned. The work in all the arts classes begins once the Theology not being taken up till November. The prospects for the year are excellent although all the students are not yet in, scattered as they are from Rainy River on the east, to beyond the Provincial boundary on the west. There will probably group in the different years from Manitoba College to the University between 30 and 40—and the number taking their B. A. from Manitoba College in June next, will probably be eleven. Classes will be carried on the classical, mental and moral sciences, natural science and modern languages, honor courses.

Last Saturday a young man was brought before Magistrate Clark at Gladstone, accused of horse stealing and drawing a revolver on one of the citizens. He was sent down for trial. It appears that he hired a horse at Carberry and came through to Gladstone and tried to sell the same.

A keen demand exists in the east for robes of the late Northwest unfitness.



We are receiving intelligence
Since the arrival of our

NEW STOCK!

—OF—
FALL and WINTER GOODS.

We find the style and quality all that could be desired, while the value is simply nominal.

Ladies, come and see our Dress Goods, Velveteens, Plashes, Silks, Satins, Novelty Squares, Jerseys and Trimmed Millinery.

Gentlemen, inspect our "Gents' Farnishings," Ready made Clothing, Overcoats,



Do Not Keep Us in Suspense,
Just come at once and see our New Goods
and get pleased.

Paisley's

NEW FALL STOCK!

ATKINSON & NATION'S,

Are daily receiving large consignments of new goods in every line. The following goods now opened up

DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, SILKS

Meltons, Cloakings, Wincies, Opera Flannels, Canton Flannels, Colored and White; Yarns, Tweeds, Cottons, Sheetings &c., &c. Gray Flannels from 20c a yard. Gray Cottons 25 yards for \$1. MEN'S and BOYS CLOTHING of every description. Men's Suits from \$7. Heavy all wool underwear for 75c. Splendid value in wool socks, Cardigan Jackets, Top Shirts, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Mits, &c.

• BOOTS & SHOES •

Of every kind and price. None but solid goods sold at prices that cannot be beaten.

FUR and other winter goods to arrive in a few days.

For quantity, variety and value in the above lines we take the lead. COME AND SEE!

Atkinson & Nation,

N.B.—Please note that we move to Our New Store, Cor. Rosser Av. & 8th St. about the 25th inst.

A PARADOX.

I recollect how grieved I was when cousin Amy married: I thought her very cruel because for me she had not married. She gave to my affection green Encouragement in plenty: For I was under seventeen, And she was five-and-twenty.

Fair Amy is a widow now, Her sorrow fast outgrowing; Her way singular, I vow, The way the years are going, With me, at alacrity, With her a graceful fete— Now I am nearing thirty eight, And she is six and twenty.

I should be gratified to know How others like my cousin, A twelve-month older only grow, While I have grown a dozen, Oh, Chromes, tell the secret me. The power superhuman That cause time with man to flee, And bids it wait on woman.

POWERS OF THE N.W.C.

The question, What are the powers of the North-West council, is often asked, and seldom answered. The following are the powers granted to it by an order in council dated June 26th, 1883:

The establishment and tenure of territorial offices and the appointment and pay of territorial officers.

The establishment, maintenance and management of prisons in the North-West Territories.

Municipal institutions in the territories subject to any legislation by the parliament of Canada heretofore or hereinafter enacted.

The issue of a shop, auctioneer and other licenses, except licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in order to the raising of a revenue for territorial or municipal purposes.

The solemnization of marriage in the territories.

The administration of justice including the constitution, organization and maintenance of territorial courts of civil jurisdiction.

The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any territorial ordinances.

Property and civil rights in the territories subject to any legislation by the parliament of Canada on these subjects.

Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the territories.

Besides the foregoing the Northwest territories act of 1880 gives the power to organize and support educational institutions.

Powers may be granted to the council by order in council equal to, but not in excess of those conferred upon the legislatures of provinces.

Any ordinance passed by the Northwest Council may be disallowed within one year from its having been passed by the government in council.—Edmonton Bulletin.

PROVISIONS FOR AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of the victualling on board the great Atlantic steamers. Each vessel is provisioned as follows for the passengers and the crew: Butter 3,500 pounds, hams 3,000, biscuit 1,600 lbs, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; grapes 8,000 lbs; almonds, figs and other desert fruits; jams and jellies 1,500, tinned meats, 6,000 lbs; dried beans, 3,000 poun.; 3,000 lbs of rice; 5,000 lbs of onions; potatoes 40 tons; flour, 300 barrels; and eggs, 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, dead meat and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish and casual game are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult to estimate them. Probably two dozen

bullocks and 60 sheep would be a fair average for the whole voyage, and the rest may be inferred in proportion. During the summer months, when travelling is heavy, 25 fowls are often used in soup for a single dinner.

CANADIAN.

Barnum had two elephants killed by a railway train, at St. Thomas, Jumbo and another. Jumbo cost him \$300,000. One of his hurdle riders was also killed by a fall.

Guelph, Sept. 16.—John O'Donnell, charged with the murder of Joseph Murphy near Morriston, on the 8th of July, got five years at the assizes yesterday. The jury returned a verdict against him of manslaughter.

A despatch from Lancaster says: A yacht having aboard three persons, named McCormick, Woods and Charles Dickinson, son of South Lancaster, were seen at six o'clock last night crossing the river from the south shore just op. site Lancaster. A heavy wind struck them and they had not been heard of up to 10 o'clock this morning.

Vermillion, Sept. 16.—A terribly sad accident occurred here about 4 o'clock yesterday, by which Robert Kirkup lost his life. He was conductor on a gravel train near Vermillion Bay, and was in the act of running along on the train when he fell between the cars and was killed. The deceased was unmarried and about thirty years of age. His home was formerly Ottawa, Ont. He had been over three years in the employ of the C.P.R., and was universally esteemed by his fellow workmen, among whom his sad death has cast a deep gloom.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed the Board of Trade this morning regarding the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London, England, next year, explaining its advantages to Canada, and how it will cause a development of trade, etc. Canada has been assigned an entire transept of the building, equal to about 54,000 square feet. A resolution was passed deciding that Toronto take a prominent part in the Canadian exhibit and relegated the matter to the Council Board to take whatever action they may deem necessary.

The administration of justice including the constitution, organization and maintenance of territorial courts of civil jurisdiction.

The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any territorial ordinances.

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and Kyle suspects Munro of committing forgery. The amount represented by the big paper is estimated at seven thousand. Munro has disappeared.

WHEAT GRADES.

A SLIGHT CHANGE MADE BY THE ST. PAUL COMMISSIONERS.

Pioneer Press: The railroad and warehouse commissioners have been in executive session for the past two days considering different questions regarding the grades of wheat. There appeared to be some dissatisfaction, or misunderstanding, at least, and after hearing all parties desiring to be heard the commissioners have agreed upon the following changes in two of the grades:—

No. 1 hard spring wheat shall be soundly cleaned, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel; composed mostly of Scotch Fife wheat.

The rule heretofore required 75 per cent. of hard Scotch Fife wheat.

The next change is as follows:—

No. 1 northern spring wheat must be sound, well cleaned, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel, and shall be composed of hard and soft varieties of wheat.

In this grade the former rule required 50 per cent. of hard Scotch Fife. In ac-

cording with this action the grades of No. 1 hard spring wheat and the grade of No. 1 northern spring wheat, as established July 19, 1885, are abolished, to take effect Sept. 15, next. All other grades remain in full force. The commissioners make the following statement:

In changing the rules for grading No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern wheat, it is not the intention of the board to make any essential or material change in the grades as established. The words 75 per cent. of hard Scotch Fife wheat in the No. 1 hard, and 50 per cent. in the No. 1 northern have been interpreted by many purely and strictly in a technical sense, and they have annoyed our inspectors by counting kernels, and thus retarding business, and have questioned grades, not by the real character of the grain, but upon technicalities only. The commission have not at any time intended to raise these grades above what they have been in the past. Neither do they now intend to deprecate them.

A SURE THING.

A sure cure for Summer Complaints—procure from your druggist one 37½ cent bottle of Dr. Flower's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions. It is made for Dyspepsia, Cholera Malaria, Gastric Catarrh, and Bowels, and Cholera Infanum.

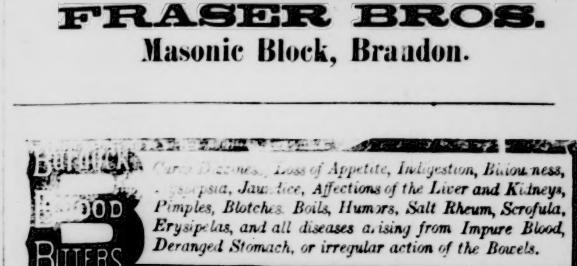
FRASER BROS.,

Masonic Block.

New Goods!



FRASER BROS.
Masonic Block, Brandon.



Our Fall Stock
is rapidly coming to hand, and we
now show a most complete assort-
ment of New Dress Goods,
now ready to be had.

FRASER BROS.
Masonic Block, Brandon.

DR. KYLE'S BITTERS
Cures Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliary Disease, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

TOWN TOPICS

The Galt mine will turn out 250 tons of coal daily.

Ex-Reeve Steele, of Glenwood, was in the city last week.

W. F. Wilson, furniture dealer, went east on a purchasing tour Tuesday.

Mr. L. McCallum, M.P. for Monck, Ont., was in the city, a guest at the Edie House.

Mr. Whitehead, of Whitehead & Whitlaw, returned from the east last week as fat as ever.

A train load of Montana cattle went east on Sunday, as part of the 8,000 head to be shipped this way this fall.

Mr. F. H. Hesson, Collector of Customs at this point, and his wife started for a month's visit to Ontario, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Daniel Wood, fireman on the Brandon and Broadview section of the C. P. R., was married on the 10th inst. to Miss Katie Wilson.

The Rev. James C. Quinn, of Carberry, late of Bathurst, N. B., was in town this week. He was much impressed with the appearance of Brandon.

The C. P. R. is giving an interesting excursion to St. Boniface, for the Provincial Exhibition this season. The train leaves Brandon at 6 a. m. on the 30th.

Mr. Chas. Whitehead was busy shaking hands with Brandonites Friday, having returned from his contracting in the Rockies, for a short visit.

The Oak River Council have decided to compensate farmers in that municipality whose horses have been destroyed for glanders by order of the Government veterinary officer.

Mr. Geo. Craig returned from the east on Tuesday, having purchased large stocks for his Portage and Brandon stores. He thinks for the size of it there is no better business point than Brandon.

We are sorry to learn that the Messrs. Todd, of Woodworth municipality, have been so unfortunate to lose some 400 bushels of wheat by prairie fires during the past week.

Mayor Gillies and the Sec-Treas. of the W.J.D. Board, have been appointed a delegation to wait on the Provincial Government and come to a settlement about the public buildings at Brandon.

A magnificent sample of red Fife wheat, taken from the farm of R. Lang, at Oak Lake, has been sent to the C. P. R. land office. It was tested by D. Moore & Son, millers, and found to weigh sixty-four pounds to the bushel.

Mr. S. L. Bedson, Inspector of gaols, was in the city last Saturday on his round of inspection. He found a "racket" of some proportions among the officials, but until the matter is settled, we are not disposed to say anything more about it.

Mr. John Hopkins, of the Souris, was in the city Monday on his way home from a fifteen week's visit to Ontario. He reports that spring wheat in that province has been a failure, and all through Manitoba is decidedly better off than the sister province.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunter, of Roseland, had a narrow escape from serious injuries the other day, returning home from this city. The horse they were driving took fright at something, and ran away smashing the buggy, and throwing the occupants on the ground. Fortunately a solid shaking up was all the injury they sustained.

During the storm on Tuesday morning of last week, lightning struck the station house at Minnedosa, making a complete wreck of the building and setting fire to a bundle of papers lying on the office table. Mr. G. M. Chantier, formerly station agent at Neepawa, was stunned by the flash, but fortunately was not seriously injured.

While some Brandon people think they cannot get printing properly and cheaply done at home, and have to send to Winnipeg, the **MAIL** Office is turning out \$100 worth of work for a leading banking house in that city. It is a fact, gentlemen, the **MAIL** can do any work that can be done in the country, and at the lowest price.

est paying price.

It is bite the biter with Major Dowling at Calgary, these times. He is now being prosecuted for some unfair manipulation of the law, in the case of the Dakota murderer, he endeavored to prevent Chief McMillan from securing. The chief is now up there as witness on the case.

Lord Lansdowne and staff attended divine service in St. Matthew's church Sunday morning, Rev. J. C. Fortin, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, officiated. In the afternoon he addressed the Sunday School, and in the evening again, preached to a large congregation. He is an earnest and eloquent speaker, and esteemed highly, by all who had the pleasure of hearing and meeting him.

The C. P. R. is doing a large business this fall in the transportation of Montana cattle from the American territories to the eastern states. As many as 8,000 head are going through, under the charge of Mr. Belcher, of the Portage. Dowling the Northern Pacific in this way is the best evidence the people of Manitoba can have of the reasonableness of C. P. R. charges.

Ex-Warden Hanna met with a serious loss one day last week. It appears a hired man he had driving the reaper, left the horses, a lively team, untied while he went to gossip with a passer-by on the road. The result was the team ran away, and smashed the reaper almost beyond recognition, and one of the horses was injured so badly, it died shortly after. The loss cannot be less than \$400. It is a pity there is not some law to give employers of labor satisfaction in such cases.

The Montreal Herald says: "Savage & Lyman have on view a silver track-layer's hammer intended for presentation to the Governor-General. It is inscribed with a beaver on a maple leaf and the words 'Presented to H. E. the Marquis of Lansdowne by Sir A. T. Galt.' The hammer lies in a velvet case lined with satin. On a silver plate is engraved: 'Souvenir of opening of Railway from Lethbridge to Dunmore, by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, September, 1885.'

Reeve Hall, of Whitehead, had two interesting samples of wheat in the city on Friday—interesting in that the one showed a sample fully matured before the frost, and the other his most injured by it. He says he sold one field of the former for nearly 60 cents, and a prominent buyer was willing to pay 45 for the latter. For all practical purposes there was not more than 20 per cent difference between the samples. Mr. Hall says he can make money raising wheat, if he got but 45 cents a bushel all around.

The Brandon brewery commenced business on Saturday last. The building proper, or malt house is 24x36, a story and a half besides the cellar, which is 44x51 in dimensions. The malt house is 20x30. The upper part of the building is also partitioned off, for the several uses of the institution, and the whole fitted up in the most approved style. The capacity of the institution is about 100 gallons per day. Albert Jones, of Milwaukee, is the brewer, and will be able to attend to customers in a very short time.

From what we can learn considerable loss is now being sustained in several parts of the province by prairie fires. One gentleman living near Milliford, whose name we have been unable to learn, has had nearly 100 acres of crop destroyed, and several others have sustained losses in varying amounts. On Friday, for instance, the South-western part of this city had a narrow escape. As it was Mr. Kerr lost a large hay stack, and four or five bogs. The fire near the city was occasioned by a smoker throwing down the stump of a cigar. People cannot be too careful in handling fire at this season of the year.

Mr. Williams, contractor on the court house in this city, is now in the city on a peculiar mission, soliciting signatures to a petition urging the Government to open up a way to the consideration of a claim he has to some \$15,000, either by arbitration or by suit. His petition is being largely signed, and many prominent men of the place have promised to do all they can for him in the matter. It is a pity that the law stands as it does, and that governments can only by their own consent, be brought before a court

claims. We know nothing of the merits of Mr. William's claim, but be they what they may, the Government should not object to having them considered before some judicial authorities.

The Canadian Pacific authorities have for some time entertained suspicious that they were being victimized by their civil engineers and contractors in the section north of Lake Superior. A month ago all payments to contractors were stopped, and a remeasurement of different sections ordered. This has just been completed, and it shows that by blunder or fraud the company has paid to the contractors hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of the amount of work done. One contractor alone has been paid more than \$100,000 too much, another \$50,000, the full amount aggregating half million dollars. Detectives have discovered that engineers who have been receiving salaries of \$100 per month were extensive land owners, and were engaged in extensive building pursuits, some of them being worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000, which had been accumulated in a wonderfully short time. It is stated that criminal and civil proceedings will be instituted. Many of the contractors employed have retained leading counsel to defend them, who will plead that the remeasurements are incorrect.

NORQUAY AND THE LOAD OF HAY.

After experiencing the sweets of office for a short period the Hon. John Norquay was for eight months left out in the cold. During this time he followed occupation of a farmer—a hardy son of toil. He was tall, gaunt and not very prepossessing and unencumbered with the adipose tissue which in later years nature so bountifully bestowed upon him, and which makes him so conspicuous among his fellow citizens. To our story; Hon. John was bringing into the city a load of hay, the day was beautifully clear the sleighing was good, and Buck was trudging along in a slow and sure gait. John was in a happy frame of mind singing like a morning lark, "Can I live? Buck again." Evidently his thoughts were wandering back to the time when he was a cabinet minister, and inquiring whether he would ever again enjoy that pleasure. All at once a blizzard was at hand and he came up and overturned John's load and he under it. A neighbor was passing just as he was emerging from under the hay—in a pitiable plight. After a few sympathizing remarks from his neighbor about his bad luck, he added that he thought drawing hay in a blizzard was not as pleasant an occupation as that of a cabinet minister. John's mad was up and he replied in language more expressive than refined that he would be dead if it was and if he ever got into a Cabinet position again he would stay there. Drawing hay, he said, was good enough occupation for chumps but for a man of his ability he did not like to be sat on so forcibly as the hay sat on him. He had experience enough in farming to last him his lifetime. Shortly after this episode he got into the Cabinet and has stayed there. John has been as good as his word.—News.

VICE REGAL.

His Excellency the Governor-General reached Brandon, on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, from Minnedosa via Portage la Prairie. He was met by Mr. Anson, Lord Selkirk and Mr. Charteris, who had driven across the prairie enjoying some fine shooting by the way. At the request of His Excellency, owing to the lateness of the hour of arrival, there was no public reception accorded him, it being reserved until his return from the west. On the train were Mr. Egan and other officials of the C. P. R. The intention of the party is to visit British Columbia before their return, going by rail to the end of the track, and bridging the space between that point and the end of Onderdonck's contract, some fifty miles distant, by a horseback exploit among the hills.

On Sabbath His Excellency and party attended service at St. Matthew's Church, and during the afternoon took a drive through the city and a portion of the surrounding country. They were especially pleased with what they saw during the drive.

At 10 o'clock Sunday evening the party left on their western trip. The car occupied by His Excellency is a sleeper from the Intercolonial R. R., and is a most magnificent structure, large, and elegantly furnished in all its appointments.

DIED.

FRASER. On the 7th inst. at Chater, Man., Thomas A. Fraser, formerly of Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, aged 65 years.



Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands, in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Timber Berth" will be received at the office until noon on Monday the 1st day of October next, for a timber berth of two square miles, situated on the Kicking Horse River, a tributary of Columbia River, near Palmer Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia, containing showing the position approximately of this berth together with the conditions on which it will leased, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices, Winnipeg and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa, 10th September, 1885.

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BANKRUPT STOCK SALE!

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Mens Braces, A MARVEL, 10c.

LADIES !

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Offered together with all remaining lines of the Bankrupt Stock in BOOTS & SHOES and GROCERIES at

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